

LABOR BATTLES.

Thirteen Hour Conflict Between Strikers and Pinkertons.

Bullets, Dynamite, Cannon and Fire
Employed By Strikers.

The Pinkertons Surrender and Are Placed
in Jail—Unheard of Cruelties Follow
the Surrender—Eleven Strikers
and Nine Detectives Killed.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Early Wednesday morning 300 Pinkerton detectives attempted to land at Homestead, from a small boat. They were fired upon by steel workers who were on watch and a skirmish took place. About 100 shots were exchanged. Two strikers were shot. The Pinkertons were repulsed. In all about a dozen were wounded.

For two hours before the boats arrived 5,000 or 6,000 persons awaited their coming on the river banks.

The mills have a landing for boats within the enclosure of the fence, and at first it appeared that there would be no way to prevent the Pinkerton's entering the mills. Shortly before the boats reached Homestead a horseman riding at a mad gallop spread the alarm that the Pinkertons were coming. As the boats steamed toward the landing it was impossible to longer restrain the crowds.

With a whoop and yell of derision an onslaught was made on the fence. Soon one hundred feet of the enclosure was torn away and 1,000 men were at the landing.

A second battle took place shortly after 8 a. m. The captain of the steamer Little Bill, which carried the Pinkertons there, was shot. The firing for some time was almost continuous. The strikers attacked the barges from both sides of the river. It is said that four Pinkerton men were killed in this scrimmage, and that their bodies fell from the barge into the river.

At 11:30 a. m. the boat "Little Bill," which towed the barges to Homestead, was seen coming down the river, a large United States flag flying from the masthead. The appearance of the boat was the signal along the river front for renewed activity both on and off the barges.

"She's coming to take the barges away," was the cry raised on the shore.

As the boat came nearer it was seen that she carried a squad of armed men who were lined up on the side next the Homestead mills. When opposite the converting department the men on the boat opened fire on those on the shore.

For ten minutes firing continued, the Pinkertons in the barges joining the men on the bank in the shooting. The men on the bank returned the fire from behind the furnace stacks, which they used as a shield.

So warm was the fire from the shore that the men on the boat were driven to cover. Several men on the boat were seen to fall, and it is certain that they were wounded. No one on shore was injured by the firing from the boats. The Little Bill made an attempt to tie up with the barges, but this was impossible. The attempt to set fire to the barges did not prove successful by the raft process, and another attempt was made.

From the converting department of the mill to the edge of the river where the barges are moored runs a switch. On this was run a car filled with barrels of oil, lumber and waste. To this a lighted torch was applied and the car cut loose. The flames sprang up a distance of a hundred feet, while great volumes of smoke rolled heavenward.

The crowds on the hillsides overlooking the scenes sent up a lusty shout as word reached them of the intended burning of the barges and all on board. The car of fire rushed down the steep incline in the direction of the barges, and the men on the barges watched its approach with blanched faces.

Just then the steamer Little Bill pulled in between the barges and the shore, but on reaching the water the car of fire came to a stop. The heat, however, was intense and the little steamer was soon smoking hot. All this time a continuous fire was kept up, and it is estimated that 1,000 shots were exchanged during this brief engagement. For some reason those in charge of the cannon on the opposite shore did not fire a shot during the battle.

The steamer Little Bill, which had evidently received a fresh supply of ammunition and reinforcement of Pinkerton's, continued down the river.

At 2:10 p. m. a flag of truce was displayed by the Pinkerton men and was shot down. It was hoisted the second time with the same result. The third time the flag was riddled with bullets and hardly enough of it left to hoist again.

Sheriff W. H. McCleary telegraphed to Gov. Patterson for instructions and received the following reply: "Local authorities must exhaust every means at their command for the preservation of peace."

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—At 2 o'clock Thursday morning a complete list of killed and wounded was not obtainable, but as far as could be ascertained eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed; eighteen workmen and twenty-one detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this at least one hundred detectives were seriously injured by the strikers while on their way to the jail Wednesday evening. One of these victims has since died of his injuries, and another is dying.

During the all-day battle the boat was bombarded for several hours with a brass ten-pound cannon.

The stout oak timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port holes in the boats, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges, and thus compel the detec-

tives to leave the vessel or suffer the horrible fate of being burned alive. Barges were procured and oil was sprayed on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This terrible deed was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels with great effort.

Towards dusk efforts were again made to burn the boats, with their living freight, and they would doubtless have succeeded, had it not been for the interposition of the leading officers of the Amalgamated association, who went to the scene of war in the afternoon. Through their efforts it was agreed to allow the detectives to surrender, but this was not secured without the greatest objection on the part of the men, many of whom have lost friends and acquaintances during the day. Besides, as in all such outbreaks, there were thousands of turbulent characters attracted to the place, and as they owed no allegiance to any organization, could not be controlled. They wanted to see the carnage go on, and it was not until some of the strikers pointed their guns at the outsiders that a hearing was obtained.

At 5 o'clock the Pinkerton men hung out another white flag, and this time it was respected, and a committee of strikers went aboard to prepare terms of capitulation. They guaranteed safe conduct for the Pinkertons, provided they left their arms and ammunition behind and agreed to leave the place under guard. The detectives had no alternative, and promptly accepted the terms, some of the men saying that it was the first time they had ever submitted to such a humiliating surrender.

When an inspection of the boats was made, it was found that at least seven of the Pinkerton men had been killed, and twenty or thirty wounded, many of them so badly that they will die. As they were brought from the boat, they presented a terrible appearance. Many of them were besmeared with blood, while all of them showed signs of exhaustion from the long confinement in the close quarters between decks.

The most shocking and dastardly deeds were committed while the prisoners were being escorted through the streets by the escort of guards appointed by the strikers. An angry mob lined the street on both sides. As the men passed by, each in charge of two deputies, the mill men and their friends kicked and threw some of them down.

The unfortunate detectives begged for mercy. Some of them had pistol shot wounds in their heads and three were seen that had their eyes shot out. Several were shot in the shoulders, arms and legs, and could scarcely limp along. Blood was running in streams down their shirts, and they fairly yelled with pain. Full thirty injured men were taken to the town hall. One of them had his eye punched out by an umbrella in the hands of a woman. Sand was thrown in their eyes and they were hit with clubs and other missiles. Many were knocked down with clubs, trampled upon, and some were too weak to walk when they started for the town hall. The mill men used the stocks of their rifles and struck the detectives over the head and shoulders, inflicting serious and in some cases, perhaps, fatal injuries.

As the procession reached the Amalgamated association building, the detectives had to remove their hats and salute the flag. When they removed their hats, men and women hit them with umbrellas and sticks, and abused them in every way imaginable. There seemed to be a determination to kill the prisoners, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the demon-like crowd could be restrained. The men were finally lodged in the opera house, where they were to be kept for the night. Thousands, however, gathered around the building, and the wounded men were kept in a constant state of terror, and it was long before their wounds could be dressed.

After the prisoners had been removed from the barges the rioters had their revenge. They carried oil into the holds, poured it over the bedding and furniture, and then set it on fire, first securing them so that they could not float down the river and cause damage at points below. When the flames broke through the decks the cheers which rent the air were deafening, and the noise could be heard miles away. The hills on either side of the river were literally crowded with people who could witness from this high point all that was transpiring on the battlefield and be out of range of the deadly bullets.

The day was one that will be remembered with horror by the people of the borough, as well as the citizens of the entire country, who for the second time, will be called upon to pay the enormous amount of money entailed in the shape of riot losses.

This was the bloodiest labor battle in the history of the country and the second one that has occurred in this vicinity. This time there was no property destroyed, as like there was during the railroad riot of 1877. This mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Co. at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburgh, and a battle, which by bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution has not been excelled in actual warfare, waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and only ceased when the riot was suppressed.

The riot of Wednesday was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the past month. The Carnegie Co., submitted a scale to govern their workmen in the steel plants, and announced that it was their ultimatum. The scale made a sweeping reduction in the wages of

skilled men, and it was officially announced that unless the terms were complied with before July 1 the places of the workmen would be filled by others. This was followed by a preemptory refusal on the part of the company to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers as such, or to confer with any committee of the workmen, short of an acceptance of the terms offered. The men stated they would never submit to the proposed reduction, and announced their determination to resist any effort on the part of the Carnegie Co. to start up their plants with non-union men.

As both sides were determined, both proceeded to prepare for the contest, which culminated in such deeds of violence and bloodshed that were witnessed Wednesday in the big hive of industry on the Monongahela.

At 3:35 Thursday morning a dispatch from Homestead says that another boatload of Pinkerton men were on their way to Homestead.

A Game Pinkerton Man.

PITTSBURGH, July 7.—Among the scenes and incidents attending the surrender and landing of the discomfited detectives from the barges at Homestead, Wednesday, one especially worthy of note shows the bravery and coolness of one Pinkerton man. As he reached the river bank with his companions, they were assailed from all sides by the angry crowd. In a shower of stones and missiles of all kinds, this man separated himself from the others and begged for a hearing. In the silence which followed he said: "Fellow-citizens—When I came here I did not understand the situation or I would never have come. I was told I was to meet and deal with foreigners. I had no idea that I was to fight American citizens. I am a member of the junior order, and I appeal to you for permission to leave and get myself out of this terrible affair." The crowd cheered him, and he proceeded unmolested.

Anti-Silverites Will Not Further Oppose.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—No further opposition to the reference of the senate free coinage bill to the committee on coinage, weights and measures will be interposed by the anti-free-silver democrats in the house. This was the decision reached at a largely attended conference of the anti-free-silver men Wednesday night, at the Arlington hotel.

New Albany Mills Sign the Scale.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 7.—The Ohio Falls iron works, New Albany structural iron works, New Albany sheet iron and steel works and New Albany rail mill, all largely owned by the Depauw, will resume operations Monday, the 11th, all having accepted the wage scale of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Asiatic Cholera Deaths in London.

LONDON, July 7.—The Morning (newspaper) reports two deaths from Asiatic cholera in London, and says that it believes that the local government board has summoned a conference of the medical officers of health for Monday next.

The French Bicycle Race.

PARIS, July 7.—The great bicycle race from Paris to Nantes and return, a distance of 622 miles, was won by Alard in sixty-eight hours twenty-eight minutes. Meyer was one hour and fifty-two minutes behind. There were sixty-seven entries for the race. The contestants started from Paris on Sunday.

Proctor for Chairman.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was stated here Wednesday night upon good authority that the president and his advisers are favorable to the election of Senator Proctor, of Vermont, as chairman of the republican national committee, and that it is altogether probable that he will be selected.

Bismarck's Case Dismissed.

BERLIN, July 7.—The Reichsanzeiger, the official organ of the government, referred Wednesday for the first time to the Bismarck polemic. It declares that the utterances attributed to Prince Bismarck are not of such practical value as to induce the government to concern itself with them.

They Were High Flyers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—Lester Gale, teller, and Wm. Turner, bookkeeper, of the City Savings bank, were found to be \$30,000 short Wednesday morning. Both fled Saturday night, and their shortage only became known Wednesday morning. Both were high flyers.

The World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The sundry civil appropriation bill report to the senate Wednesday carries items aggregating \$36,797,798, an increase of \$11,574,810 over the house bill. Included in this increase is an appropriation of \$5,130,000 in aid of the World's fair.

Cholera's Onward March.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The cholera has reached Tsarsitsin, in the government of Saratoff, on the Volga. Fifteen cases of the disease and six deaths have been reported. In the city of Saratoff twenty-nine cases and six deaths have been reported.

A \$100,000 Fire.

POCONO CITY, Md., July 7.—The business part of this town, the county seat of Worcester, was burned Wednesday morning. The post office, national bank, Parker house and forty business firms were burned out. The loss will be fully \$100,000.

Sensational Story Denied.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 7.—The story that the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans of Homestead had turned over their arms to the strikers and that two cars of ammunition and arms had gone from this city is denied by the Amalgamated officials here.

Foot-house Innates Burned.

WHEELING, July 7.—A half-wild inmate of the Marshall county, W. Va., poorhouse, who had been disciplined, set fire to the building after locking an old man and woman in a room, and both were burned to death.

CONDENSED NEWS

Gathered From All Parts of the Country
by Telegraph.

The Minneapolis baseball club disbanded Wednesday night.

Jay Gould is said to be improving in health. He is now in Idaho.

Rev. James S. Howard was gored to death by a bull near Plainfield, Ind. Charleston and Elk City, W. Va., will have a grand demonstration for Labor day.

Alois Calvert, a Louisville teamster, was thrown from his cart by a train and killed.

Sydney Bell, of Columbus, O., convicted of murder, at San Francisco, and sentenced to hang, was granted a new trial by Judge Murphy.

Edward Ferris, who kidnapped his child at Richmond, Ind., Tuesday, was captured and placed in jail Wednesday. The child was recovered.

Mrs. John Gasner, of Elkhart, Ind., Wednesday gave birth to triplets, all males, weighing four, five and six pounds. All doing finely.

The conference held at Pittsburgh Wednesday between the representatives of the Amalgamated association and the iron and steel manufacturers transacted no business, and an adjournment was taken until Thursday.

Gov. McKinley's assignment for three or four speeches in Missouri, early in October, is said to be the first one made by the national committee for this year, although later arrangements may be made covering dates prior to these.

The Amalgamated association has declared off the strike at the Pottsville, Pa., Iron and Steel Co.'s rolling-mills, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1890, the workmen refusing to sign the scale. It is thought that most of the strikers will be taken back.

Four actions have been brought in the New York supreme court against Cyrus W. Field and the other members of Field, Lindley, Wilchers & Co., to make Cyrus liable as a special partner for \$55,000 in securities alleged to have been converted by the firm.

The Milwaukee baseball club held a meeting Wednesday night, and decided to go in the Western league. Soon after, however, came news of Minneapolis' disbandment. The feeling is that the Western league can not survive the week. Every city in the circuit is heavily in debt.

Among the different labor organizations of Philadelphia a bitter feeling prevails over the introduction of Pinkerton men at Homestead. A card has been issued calling for an indignation meeting to be held Friday evening "to denounce the Pinkerton-Carnegie outrages and murders at Homestead, Pa."

H. C. Payne, of Wisconsin, wants Senator Sawyer elected chairman of the national republican committee, which position is to be made vacant by the declaration of W. J. Campbell. To accomplish this it is necessary that the senator should be a member of the national committee, and to cause this Mr. Payne has announced that he is willing to resign.

Murderers Break Jail.

WICHITA, Kan., July 7.—John Bly and Peter Snyder, two murderers from the territory, escaped from the Sedgewick county jail by cutting a bar in the basement. Bly killed an officer at Oklahoma City while the latter was attempting to arrest him and was awaiting a second trial for the crime. Snyder killed a soldier near El Reno and was awaiting transportation to Columbus, O., to serve a seven-year sentence.

West Virginia Murderer Lynched.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 7.—Edgar Jones, colored, who murdered Michael Tierney, Monday night, was taken out of jail at Weston, Lewis county, at 2:30 Wednesday morning by a large mob and hanged.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 7.
FLOUR—Winter patent, \$3.50; fancy, \$3.60; 4-lb. family, \$3.00; 2-lb. extra, \$2.50; low grade, \$1.85; 2-lb. spring patent, \$4.50; 4-lb. spring family, \$4.00; 2-lb. Rye flour, \$3.00; 4-lb. Rye flour, \$3.00.

WHEAT—To-day 79c was asked, but with no better results. Old No. 2 red closed at 81c asked and 80c bid. No. 3 red nominal at 79c, according to quality.

CORN—No. 2 white shelled held at 50c and No. 2 mixed at 49c. Ear cut at 50c for prime to choice samples.

OATS—The market was easy for a time during the week, but closed firm with an improved demand. No. 2 white held at 32c and No. 2 mixed at 31c.

RYE—The market was inactive, offerings and demand being light. No. 2 nominal at 75c, 75c; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c.

CATTLE—Shippers: Good to choice, \$4.50; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c.

CHOICE BUTCHERS, \$4.15; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c.

HEAVY AND COARSE, \$3.50; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c; 4-lb. nominal at 75c, 75c.

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter, 80c cash; 80c July; 80c August.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 35c cash; 35c July; 35c August.

OATS—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 35c cash; 35c July; 35c August.

WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 2 red, 80c; 80c July; 80c August; 80c September.

CORN—Strong; mixed, 35c; 35c July; 35c August.

OATS—Very firm; No. 2 white western, 40c; 40c July; 40c August; 40c September.

RYE—Very quiet; No. 2, 80c; 80c July; 80c August.

CHICAGO, July 7.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Cash quotations: Flour steady and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

CORN—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

OATS—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

CORN—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

OATS—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

CORN—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

OATS—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

CORN—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

OATS—No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c; No. 2 spring wheat, 77c.

Stabbed in the Store!

O. K. Finestock still alive
but very low, and can't
last long.

The terrible stab of Finestock at

Henry Ort's store brings its natural results. Stock is going fast. Low prices

lower the stock so rapidly that it can't last long, and those who have resolved

to take advantage of this extraordinary opportunity should suit the action to the word, and buy at once.

This Stab Has Bled
Profits to Death

and prices are now nothing but a skeleton which any purse can wrestle with.

Come and try it.

HENRY ORT,
No. 11 East Second St., Maysville, Ky.

Postoffice DRUG STORE

A First-class Line of

Everything Usually

Found in a Drug Store.

POWER & REYNOLDS.
NOTICE!

Farmers. Millers.

and Consumers of OIL.

I have a large supply of Oil for

REAPERS. MOWERS.

THRESHERS.

All at Lowest Prices. MILLS, &c.

J. JAMES WOOD,
DRUGGIST, Maysville Ky.



Before buying a Gas

Stove, see the

It cooks with a current of hot air. To

be had of

S. B. OLDHAM, Dodson Block, No.

13 East Second St.

WHITE, JUDD & CO.

—Are still in the—

FURNITURE BUSINESS

At No. 42 W. Second Street.

W. H. WATSON, JR. & W. H. WATSON, JR.

WADSWORTH & WADSWORTH.

—ATTORNEYS AT LAW—

MAYSVILLE, KY.

The general practice of Law.

T. H. N. SMITH, DENTIST!

The latest Local Anesthetics for the

Painless Extraction of Teeth.

For keeping your teeth and gums in order

use Saponin, best tooth wash known to the

world. Office, Second street.

Notice of Incorporation of Maysville

Sanitarium Company.

1. Notice is hereby given that John T. Fleming,

J. C. Pecor, T. H. N. Smith, Ernie White,

D. Hochinger, Cleo C. Owens, J. A. Reed,

Thomas R. Plister, W. W. Ball and M. J. McCarthy

have formed a corporation named Maysville

Sanitarium Company, in accordance

with the provisions of Chapter 36, General

Statutes.

2. The principal place of business is Maysville,

Mason County, Kentucky.

3. The business of the corporation is to establish

and maintain an institute at Maysville

AN ORDINANCE
To License Peddling Spectacles and Eye-
Glasses in the City of Maysville.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville, That it shall be unlawful for any traveling or itinerant person to offer for sale spectacles or eye-glasses within the limits of the city of Maysville without having first obtained a license to so do.

Sec. 2. Every traveling or itinerant person desiring to peddle or sell spectacles or eye-glasses in the city of Maysville shall, before doing so, obtain from the Mayor of said city a license so to do at \$25 per year to sell the said articles, and no license shall be issued for less than one year.

Sec. 3. Any person found guilty of violating section one of this ordinance shall be fined the sum of \$50 for each offense.

Sec. 4. This ordinance shall be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

Adopted in Council May 5th, 1892.

WILLIAM H. COX, President.

MARTIN A. O'HARE, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE

To Prevent Tampering With Street Mailing

Boxes in the City of Maysville.

Be it ordained by the Board of Councilmen of the city of Maysville, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to tamper with any of the street mailing boxes, or to take or collect any mail matter therefrom. It shall also be unlawful for any person or persons, or any other way an intention to practice medicine, shall be an offense within the meaning of this ordinance. Provided that nothing in this ordinance shall be construed as prohibiting